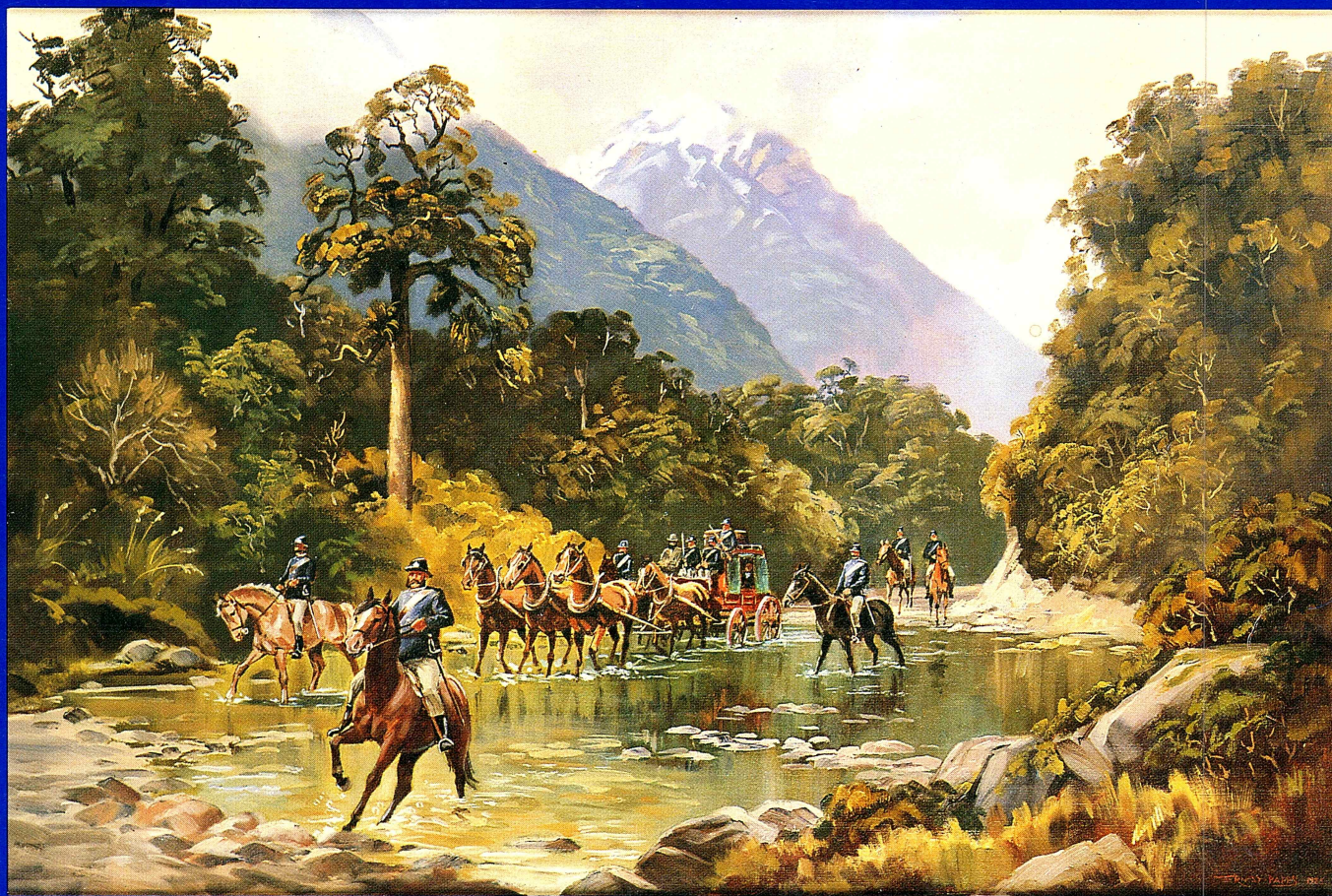




NEW ZEALAND POLICE

100 YEARS SERVICE 1886-1986



SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

100 YEARS SERVICE 1886-1986

by
Owen J. Cherrett

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ESCORT THROUGH THE SOUTHERN ALPS IN 1865.

*HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MOST REVEREND SIR PAUL REEVES G.C.M.G.
AND LADY REEVES*



We congratulate the New Zealand Police on attaining 100 years of service to the community as a national, civilian, unarmed law enforcement organisation.

We pray for their every success both in the future and during their Centenary celebrations in 1986.



*N.Z. ARMED CONSTABULARY FIELD
FORCE GLENGARRY BADGE*



*N.Z. ARMED CONSTABULARY
SHAKO BADGE 1867.*



*FIRST NEW ZEALAND POLICE
SHAKO BADGE 1897.*



*SECOND NEW ZEALAND POLICE
SHAKO BADGE 1903.*

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

Although New Zealand's first organised civil police system did not become an actual fact for some 100 years after William Pitt had first tried to organize one unsuccessfully in England, it has made rapid progress during its short life. Today it is as efficient and up-to-date as any of its counterparts in other countries.

The New Zealand Police Force organization established in 1886 was moulded to the British pattern, the chief difference being that the New Zealand organization is a national one, controlled from a central headquarters. In Britain the service is divided into autonomous areas called Constabularies.

With the arrival in New Zealand of Governor Hobson from New South Wales in 1840, Police Magistrates exercised their powers to appoint selected men to act as policemen. Six years later, on October 9th, 1846, an ordinance for the establishment and maintenance of a constabulary force was passed.

This Act described the Police Force as "a sufficient number of fit and able men who would serve as an 'armed force' for preserving the peace and preventing robberies and other felonies and apprehending offenders against the peace".

The first rules and regulations governing the Police were issued in 1852 and included a summary of the principal duties of the Constabulary already prescribed by British Law.

When provincial councils were formed in 1853, provincial police forces were set up initially in Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago and later in the other provinces.

These provincial police forces kept their houses in order fairly well, especially in the towns. In 1857, according to a newspaper of the day: "Wellington and Auckland each have a smart police force of about twenty men . . . Theft and violence are particularly rare." Police duty, according to this account, consisted of keeping the peace among "tipsy sailors, sawyers and bush settlers" and "occasionally capturing and incarcerating them".

However, with the discovery of gold in the early 1860s in the Otago and Canterbury provinces, the Police often had an extremely difficult time in keeping the peace. Many crimes of violence and theft were committed. Among the people who came to make their fortunes were desperadoes, some of whom were escaped criminals from Australia.

In 1867 the first national Police Force was raised under the Armed Constabulary Ordinance, 1867. The duties of this constabulary differed from police work as we know it today. They had to fight in the New Zealand Wars as well as keep civil order. But by 1870-71, the then Minister of Defence was able to report to Parliament that officers and men of the Armed Constabulary were being "constantly and usefully employed on road and other works".

In 1877, following the abolition of the provinces, provincial police forces joined the Armed Constabulary which was then formed into two branches, a field force and a police force. There were still difficulties with the Maoris, and the field force was chiefly concerned with these troubles. A military officer was in charge of both forces.

It was not until 1886, when Parliament passed the Police Force Act, that New Zealand got a national, civil, police force. Henceforward, the Force was generally unarmed and policemen carried out their ordinary duties in a community which respected the law. The use of firearms, except in grave emergencies, was neither desired nor necessary to keep order.

Military officers, first Major Gudgeon (1887-1890) and later Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hume (1890-1897), remained in charge of the Police Force until the first professional Police Commissioner, Mr J. B. Tunbridge (1897-1903) was appointed. He was an experienced police officer from Britain brought to New Zealand to supervise the transition of the force into a more modern civil police.

In 1912 John Cullen became the first member of the New Zealand Police to achieve the distinction of passing through all the ranks from Constable to Commissioner. This established a cherished principle that "every Constable potentially carries the Commissioner's baton".

In 1958 a new Police Act was passed in which the word "Force" was removed from the title. The name now used is "The New Zealand Police".

For the purposes of organisation, New Zealand is divided into 16 Police districts. Each of these is controlled by a commissioned officer who has the responsibility for law and order in his district. Each district headquarters has a central station, from which are controlled subsidiary and suburban stations.

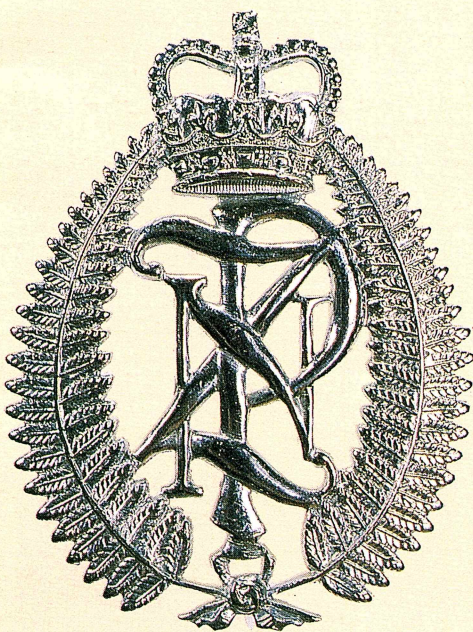
N.Z. POLICE FLAG HISTORY



N.Z. POLICE HELMET BADGE 1913.



N.Z. POLICE BADGE WORN ON THE REINTRODUCED SHAKO 1927-1930, THEN RETAINED FOR HELMET USE UNTIL 1935.

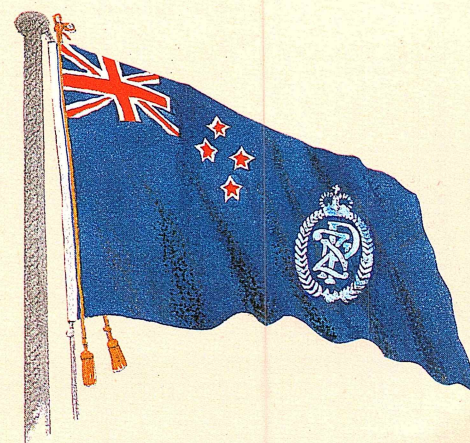
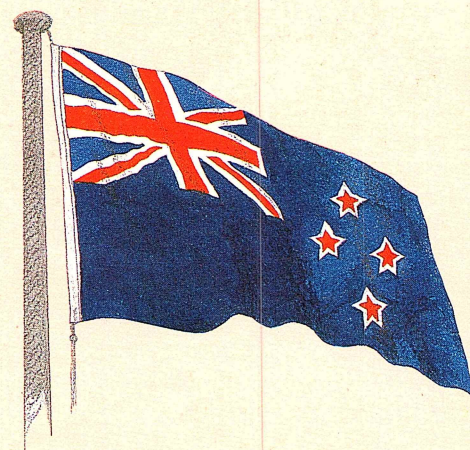
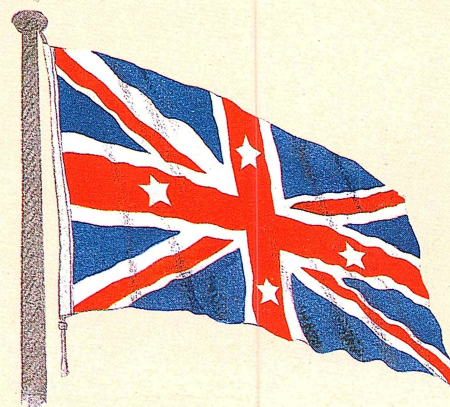


N.Z. POLICE HELMET BADGE MID 1950s.



The flag of the Independent Tribes of New Zealand flies over a centennial re-enactment at Petone in 1940 to commemorate the arrival of New Zealand Company settlers.

All the flags illustrated were in official use in New Zealand from 1869 until 1902, when an Act of Parliament designated the blue ensign as the national flag.



In November 1955 the Controller-General, Mr S. T. Barnet, sought approval from the Minister of Police for an Official NZ Police Flag. Designs were submitted to The College of Heralds in England through The External Affairs Dept. and after completion of two designs a third design was drawn up and given Royal Assent on 17 May 1957. The flag was officially presented by the Governor-General Sir Willoughby Norrie at an official ceremony at The Police Training School, Trentham on 7 June 1957.

WIREMU

Maori Warrior Wiremu is the latest addition to the New Zealand Police Museum. Wiremu does not look like the type of policeman we are used to, but his historical importance cannot be overstated.

He was a member of the New Zealand Armed Constabulary. He represents a warrior of the Arawa Tribe which fought alongside the Government during the New Zealand Wars.

Initially the Arawa fought for the Government as Kupapa, an independent force commanded by Maori Chiefs. However, from March 1870, two companies of 100 specially picked warriors were placed under the command of Constabulary Inspectors Mair and Preece.

The corps was entitled the Arawa Flying Column and for two years both companies fought alongside each other. During that time they carried out a great deal of difficult work under very trying conditions in the Urewera country.

Their main aim was to capture the Maori prophet Te Kooti Rikirangi who, with a large band of followers had taken up arms against the Government. Although a party under Inspector Preece had engaged the prophet in 1872 he escaped and did not make peace until 1883.

The rifle carried by Wiremu is a Snider carbine, a standard issue to the Armed Constabulary. It was discovered grown into the fork of a tree in an old battleground in the Ureweras.

Wiremu was sculpted by Mr Ray Dawson of Auckland who also restored the gun. Wiremu was blessed by the elders of the Arawa Tribe.



ARAWA FLYING COLUMN

THE ARAWA FLYING COLUMN IN 1870. INSPECTOR GILBERT NAIR STANDS AT THE EXTREME LEFT. COURTESY ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY.

— Courtesy Tim RYAN.





THE NEW ZEALAND ARMED CONSTABULARY FORCE RE-ENACTMENT SOCIETY WHO WILL BE ON TOUR WITH THE TATTOO SPECTACULAR DURING 1986 ARE SHOWN HERE DURING A BATTLE SCENE WHILST THE NEW ZEALAND FILM 'UTU' WAS BEING MADE. THEY ARE UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE COMMANDANT MR JOHN OSBORNE OF TE AWANGA.

ARMED CONSTABULARY

THE ARMED CONSTABULARY DRUM AND FIFE BAND, TAKEN IN THE 1870s AT THE WHITE CLIFFS REDOUBT, TARANAKI. THIS IS ONE OF THE EARLIEST POLICE BANDS RECORDED AND NOTE THE FACE BEHIND THE BASE DRUMMER. . . . COURTESY TARANAKI MUSEUM.

1870 DRUM AND FIFE BAND



GOLD ESCORTS

It is not possible to think of Gold Escorts carried out by the early New Zealand Police Force without looking into the past prior to 1886.

Gold was discovered in New Zealand as early as 1852, but it was not until the miner Gabriel READ discovered the field at Gabriels Gully, at Tuapeka, OTAGO in 1861, that the rush really began.

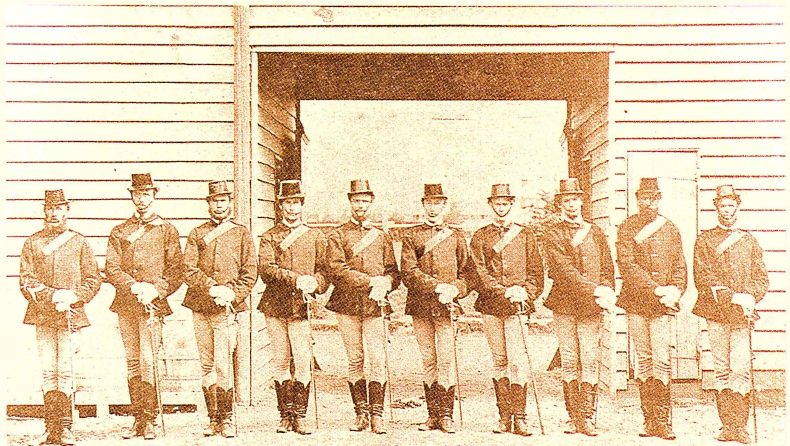
Initially there was a lawless period when over 30,000 worked in the creeks and gullies around Westland, but the Canterbury Provincial Police were soon able to control the unruly elements, and the excesses of the hangings and bushranging of Australia and California were avoided.

In early days the local lockup comprised a large log over which was placed a tent. Offenders, frequently drunks, were tied or manacled to the log and left until morning. The Kumara Times of 26 October 1896 stated that, 'The Constables conveyed the drunken women to the lockup in a wheel barrow', but did not describe the lockup.

The Police continued Gold Escorts in Otago for about 20 years and, during the Centennial year, Gold Escorts will be re-enacted in Otago and the Coromandel, with an original coach and an old steam vessel.



A GOLD ESCORT LEAVING CLYDE FOR DUNEDIN IN THE EARLY 1860s.

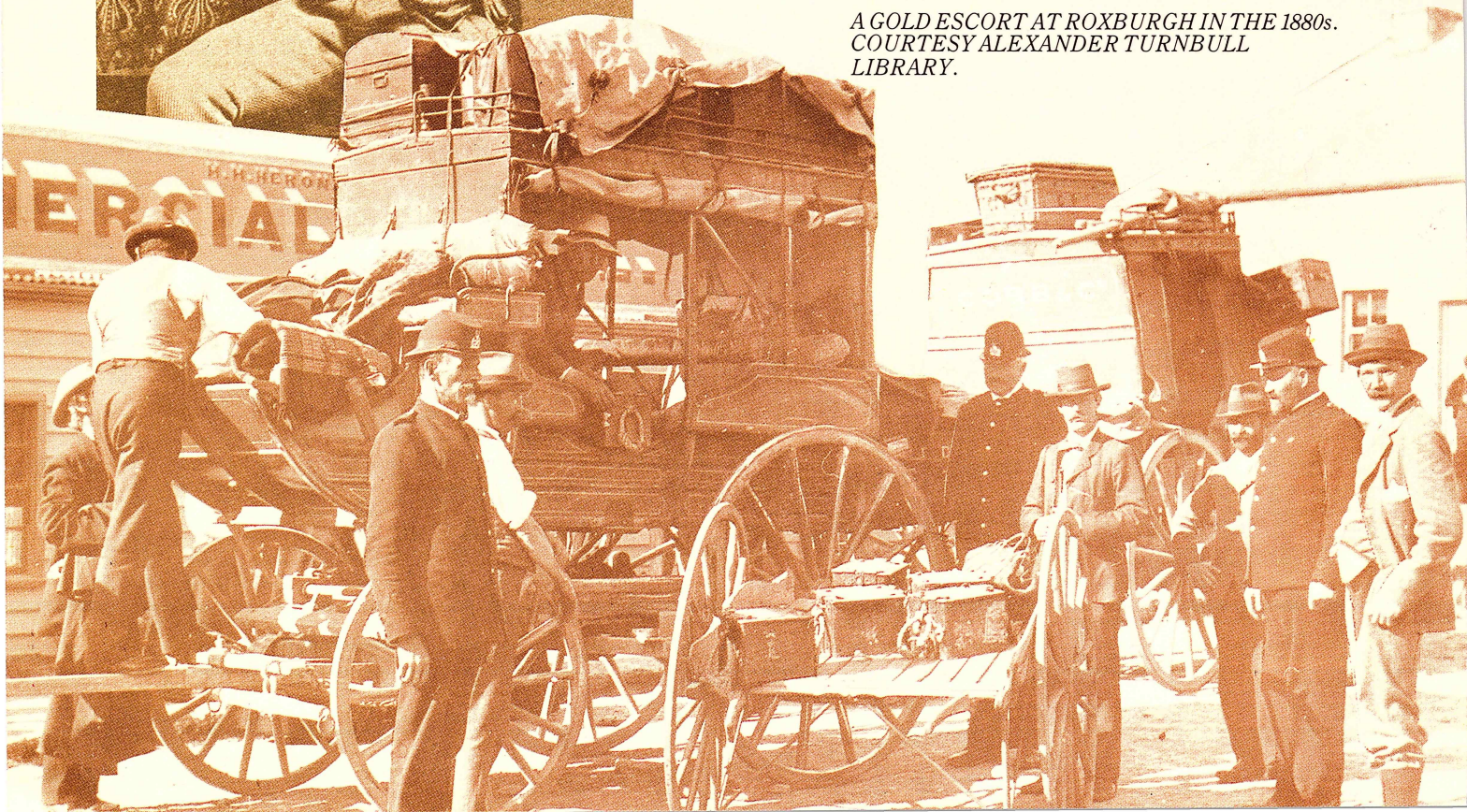


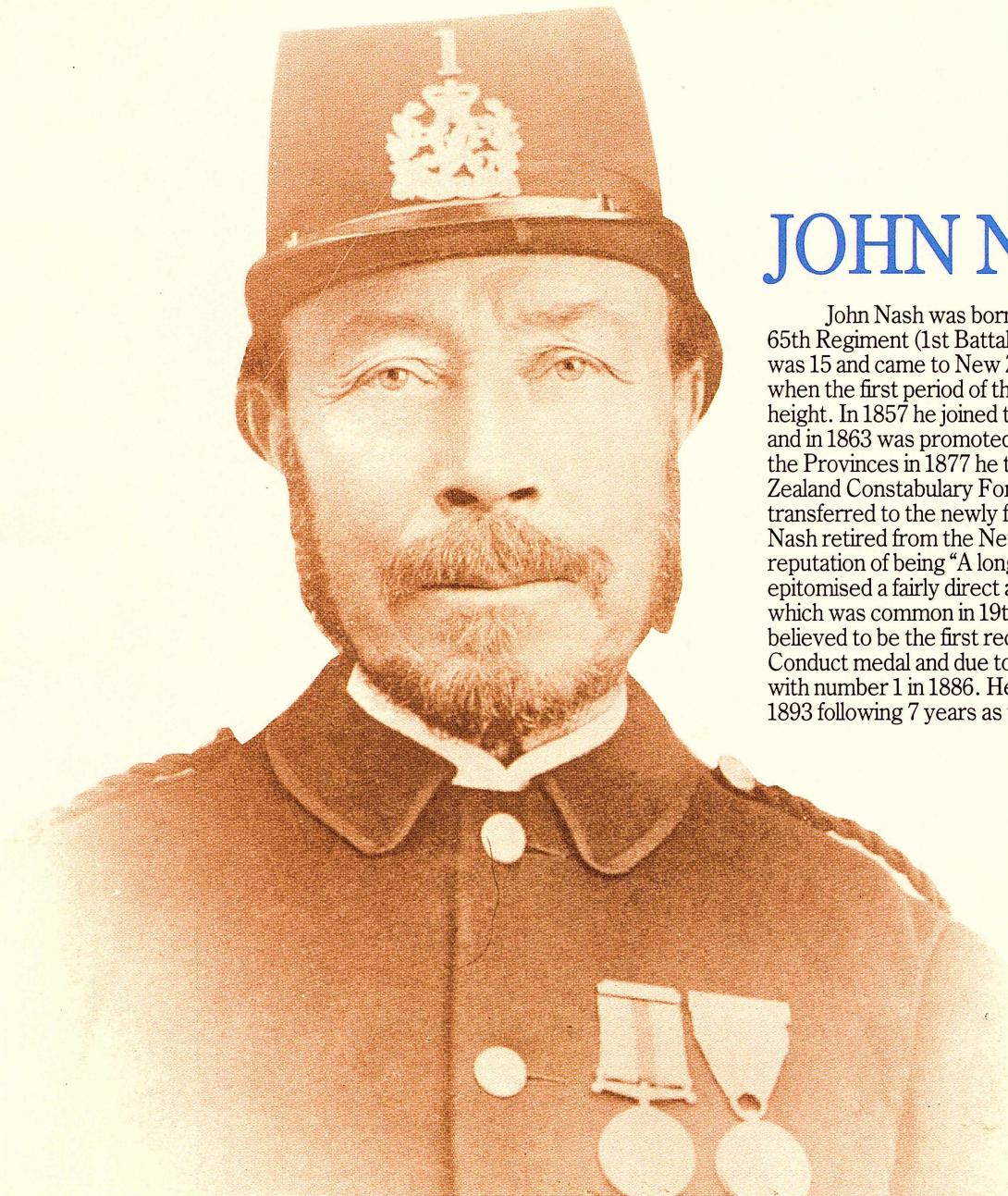
WEST COAST GOLD ESCORT 1865. LEFT TO RIGHT: SGT WILSON, W. WILLOUGHBY, H. D. McPHERSON, H. H. PERRY, S. B. SEYMOUR, N. N. JOYNT, C. HALLIDAY, C. GREENWOOD, T. O'CALLAGHAN, SGT C. L. DAVIES.

COURTESY CANTERBURY MUSEUM

*ARMED CONSTABLE TROOPER 1867 (MOUNTED)
TYPICAL UNIFORM OF THE PERIOD.*

*A GOLD ESCORT AT ROXBURGH IN THE 1880s.
COURTESY ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY.*





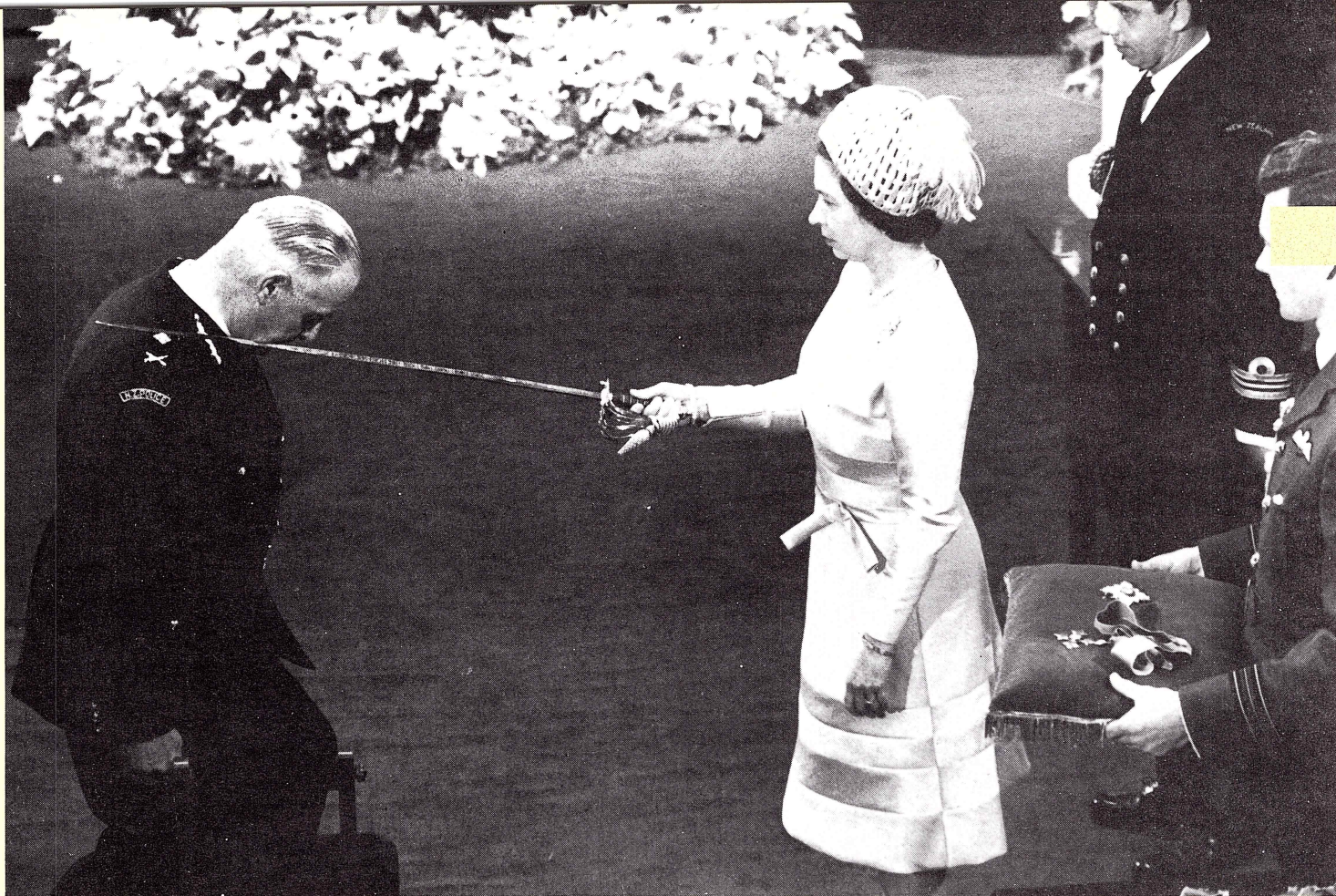
JOHN NASH

John Nash was born in Ireland in 1828. He joined the 65th Regiment (1st Battalion Yorks and Lancashire) when he was 15 and came to New Zealand with them in the mid-1840s when the first period of the New Zealand Wars was at its height. In 1857 he joined the Nelson Provincial Police Force and in 1863 was promoted to Sergeant. After the abolition of the Provinces in 1877 he transferred as a Sergeant to the New Zealand Constabulary Force. In 1886, still as a Sergeant, he transferred to the newly formed New Zealand Police Force. Nash retired from the New Zealand Police in 1887 with the reputation of being "A long serving Police NCO who epitomised a fairly direct and authoritarian style of policing which was common in 19th century New Zealand". Nash is believed to be the first recipient of the Long Service and Good Conduct medal and due to his longevity of service was issued with number 1 in 1886. He retired to Nelson where he died in 1893 following 7 years as the Inspector of Nuisances there.

TIMARU 1889



THIS GROUP PICTURED OUTSIDE THE TIMARU POLICE STATION IN 1889 DISPLAY A MINE OF HISTORICAL INFORMATION. SERGEANT MAJOR W. T. MASON, NO. 57 (CENTRE) WEARS THE 4 CHEVRONS AND CROWN OF THAT RANK. HE AND THE MOUNTED CONSTABLE (LEFT) WEAR THE HEAVY WHITE, BADGELESS HELMET WHILE THE OTHER MODELS THE REAR SKIRTED STYLE SHAKO. THE PLAIN CLOTHES MEMBER IS DETECTIVE THOMAS LIVINGSTONE, THEN A DOYEN OF 10 YEARS' SERVICE AS A SLEUTH. CONSTABLE TARRANT (SECOND FROM LEFT, STANDING) WEARS THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL WHILE THE 2 CENTRAL FIGURES WEAR BOTH THE POLICE AWARD AND THE CAMPAIGN MEDAL FOR THE NEW ZEALAND LAND WARS 1845-47 AND 1860-66. THE FASHIONABLE BEARDS ARE A LEGACY OF A COLDER MORE DISTANT CONFLICT, THE CRIMEAN WAR.



SIR ANGUS SHARPE, THEN POLICE COMMISSIONER AND ONLY SERVING MEMBER OF THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE TO BE KNIGHTED WHILST IN OFFICE, KNEELS BEFORE HER MAJESTY, QUEEN ELIZABETH II, AT HIS INVESTITURE IN THE WELLINGTON TOWN HALL IN JANUARY 1974. SIR ANGUS RETIRED FROM THE POLICE THE SAME YEAR.



SIR ANGUS SHARPE

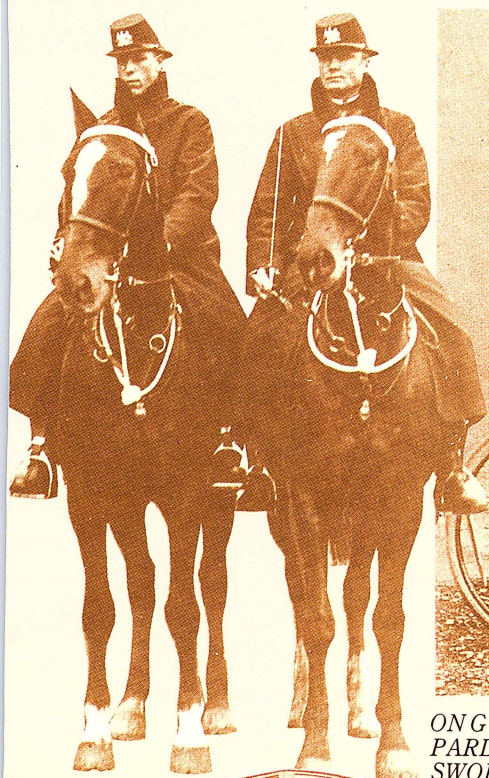


Members of the New Zealand Police have been eligible for two awards for long service and good conduct during the past 100 years. New Zealand's first ever long service award was instituted in 1886, and awards were made retrospectively to members of the Provincial Police and Armed Constabulary Forces. This medal, which never received official recognition, continued to be issued, basically unchanged, until 1975. The following year "The New Zealand Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal" was instituted by Royal Warrant, effectively giving Royal acknowledgement to a 90 year old, unofficial but accepted, practice. The qualification for the medal is fourteen years meritorious service, and clasps may be awarded for each further period of seven years. [For further information see: "The Long Service Medal Awarded to the N.Z. Police 1886-1976" by Senior Sergeant J. A. Franklin QSM]

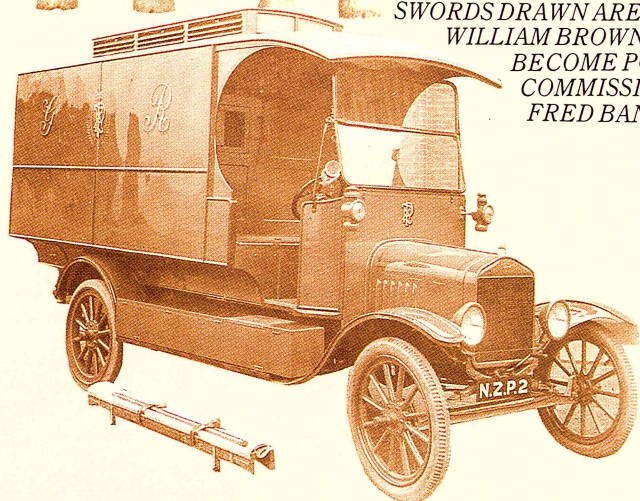
FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT



SERGEANT DAUBNEY WITH HIS TRANSPORT AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY DURING GOLD ESCORT DUTIES



ON GUARD DUTY AT PARLIAMENT IN 1928 WITH SWORDS DRAWN ARE CONSTABLES WILLIAM BROWN (LATER TO BECOME POLICE COMMISSIONER) AND FRED BANKS.



THE FIRST MOTORISED TRANSPORT WAS THE MODEL T FORD 'BLACK MARIA'. UNFORTUNATELY IT WAS VERY UNDERPOWERED AND IT IS REPORTED THAT ON STEEP HILLS THE PRISONERS WOULD GET OUT AND PUSH. DESPITE ITS 'BLACK MARIA' NICKNAME IT WAS IN FACT DARK GREEN.

In the 19th century policemen had no option but to travel by horse, coach or foot but, after the railways were built, things became a little better — particularly for policemen escorting prisoners.

The Police relied heavily upon public transport, and in the cities horse-drawn Hansom cabs were often used to transport prisoners. For the cost of one shilling per prisoner the Constable could take his prisoner to the Station.

By the turn of the century bicycles were being used for police work. Police Stations had bicycles for use, but the Constables were encouraged to use their own, for which they received an allowance of sixpence per week.

The introduction of motorcars as police vehicles began in the mid 1920s, but they were not used for street patrols as they are today. In 1929, the Police bought a number of Model A Ford Sedans and 6 cylinder Austin cars. This saw the beginnings of the Police fleet.

The patrol system, as it is known today, began in 1938 when a fleet of Chevrolet sedans were bought. They were painted black with no emblem, siren or radio. Many types of vehicles have been used since that time, e.g. Chryslers, Humbers, Wolseleys, Vauxhalls, Holdens and Fords. Velocette and Triumph motorcycles were used until the mid 1960s.

THE TURN OF THE CENTURY SAW THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BICYCLE, A FAR CRY FROM TODAY'S 10 SPEED. HOWEVER A SIXPENCE A DAY ALLOWANCE MADE THEM TOLERABLE AND THEY WERE CERTAINLY QUICKER THAN WALKING.

TRANSPORT

TODAY THE BICYCLE HAS BEEN REPLACED WITH A VARIETY OF THE LATEST IN PATROL VEHICLES.



TODAY'S VERSION OF THE 'BLACK MARIA' HAS CHANGED DRAMATICALLY. DESIGNED BY CHIEF INSPECTOR JOE DUMBLE OF AUCKLAND FOR PRISONER TRANSPORT, THE DAIHATSU WAS INTRODUCED IN 1985 FOR THE RAINBOW WARRIOR ESCORT REQUIREMENTS.

NEW ZEALAND POLICE TRAVELLIN

THE TATTOO HISTORY

The Tattoo is a display of ancient and modern skills and pageantry. How did the Military Tattoo come into being? To arrive at the answer it is necessary to go back some 300 years in British military history.

Although the whole display is on a grand scale, it has its origin in a very simple piece of army routine, observed as far back as the seventeenth century. In those far off days all active operations ceased in the late autumn, and the rival forces went into billets in the towns and villages in and around the battlefield.

This was the practice in the

British Army serving under King William III in his campaign in the Low Countries during the 1690s.

The social centres for the troops were the inns, to which the majority resorted during the evenings. To get them back to their own billets at night it was necessary for the innkeepers to turn off their beertaps, and to cease selling liquor.

The time for doing this was between 9.30 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. and it was notified to all concerned by a drummer marching through the billeting area beating a "call".

Picture a bright moonlit winter's night in Flanders about three centuries ago. At one end of the main road through the town or village are assembled an officer, a sergeant and a drummer, all belonging to the British regiment billeted in and around the place.

About 9.30 p.m. the officer orders the drummer to commence beating. The sound of the drum beats reverberate over the quiet countryside, and gradually they pierce their way into the inns.

When the innkeepers hear them they remark, "Doe den tap toe" and turn off their taps.

Presently the soldiers pour out of the inns, into the streets, and go to their billets.

After a short interval the officer, sergeant and drummer set off through the place, the drummer beating his "call" while the officer and sergeant check the inns to ensure that no soldiers are lingering in them. When the officer is satisfied that all is well he dismisses the sergeant and drummer and goes to his own quarters.

Opinion inclines to the belief that the word "Tattoo" is derived from the old Dutch expression "Doe den tap toe" which freely translated into English is "turn off the taps". The word "Taptoe" was used in official books for a long time, but it has now given place to the familiar "Tattoo".

There were no barracks in Great Britain during this period and troops were accommodated in billets in a manner similar to that observed on the Continent. The "Tattoo" was beaten at night for the same purpose. In course of time a flute player joined the drummer and short tunes were played; then a whole corps of drums, flutes or pipes, and eventually bands, played music for the entertainment of the garrisons.

At the beginning of the present century display tattoos, as a public entertainment, were instituted in the grounds of Government House, Aldershot, and after the First World War the Grand Military Searchlight Tattoo came into being, which hundreds of thousands of people witnessed every year.

Thus has a simple piece of military routine developed into an established custom on the grand scale, providing entertainment and enjoyment for countless people.

As the Police historical roots are linked with the Military, it is with pleasure that the Tattoo is used to help celebrate the Police 100 years of service.



*Sergeant and Drummer of
The 35th Regiment of Foot.*

TATTOO PROGRAMME

1. OPENING CEREMONY

Fanfare: Cast led on by massed bands.

2. MOUNTED POLICE

Dressage and Riding Display directed by Constable C. Reidy, captained by Constable W. Phiskie.

3. GYMNASTIC DISPLAY

Police Gymnasts directed by:
Sergeant R. Tungatt, Police College.

4. MASSED PIPE BANDS DISPLAY

Massed Pipe Bands:

N.Z. Police Pipe Band
City of Auckland Pipe Band
Pipes and Drums of Avondale R.S.A.
Pipes and Drums of Signals Assn.

Senior Pipemajor:

Sgt. Duncan McLeod,
Wellington Police.

5. POLICE DOG DISPLAY

Directed by Sgt. D. Painter

6. MASSED PIPE AND BRASS BANDS

Drum Salute:

Massed Bands:

Christchurch Police Brass
Band of Royal N.Z. Navy
Band of Royal N.Z. Air Force
Mt. Roskill Silver Band

7. HIGHLAND DANCERS

The Balmoral Dancers
Tui Downey, Director and Tutor

8. TE REO PIRIHIMANA

Songs and items by Police Maori Culture Group
directed by Senior Constable Tom Dennis and Mrs Wai Dennis.

9. ARMED OFFENDERS THROUGH THE AGES

Directed by Chief Inspector J. Dumble

Armed Constabulary Re-enactment Committee

A Napier based volunteer group dedicated to portrayal and re-enactment of 19th Century Policing in New Zealand.

O/C: John Osborne

10. FINALE

Massed Bands and Full Cast.

N.B. As the Tattoo Spectacular is travelling throughout the country, some local items or Groups may change.





THE CITY OF AUCKLAND PIPE BAND. THE BAND IS 'A' GRADE AND HAS ENJOYED COMPETITION SUCCESS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE TASMAN. SEEN HERE OUTSIDE THE AUCKLAND WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM.



THE BALMORAL DANCERS, ESTABLISHED IN 1979, ARE A COMMUNITY GROUP FORMED BY PEOPLE WITH LONG STANDING EXPERTISE IN DANCE COMING TOGETHER TO KEEP ALIVE THE TRADITIONAL DANCES OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS & HEBRIDES.



THE BASS SECTION OF THE CHRISTCHURCH POLICE BRASS BAND.



THE WELLINGTON POLICE PIPE BAND AT THE POLICE COLLEGE PORIRUA.



ARTHUR (MAC) SHEDDEN, BARRY WALLACE AND CRAIG WATSON OF THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE PIPE BAND RELAX DURING REHEARSALS.

THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE PIPE BAND PERFORMING AT CHRISTCHURCH.



THE BAND OF THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND NAVY, THE COUNTRY'S ONLY FULL TIME PROFESSIONAL BAND. IT IS BASED AT HMNZS PHILOMEL, DEVONPORT, AUCKLAND.



THE AUCKLAND POLICE PIPE BAND GIVING A PUBLIC PERFORMANCE OUTSIDE THE CPO AUCKLAND.

CHRISTCHURCH POLICE BAND, KEVIN BOYCE, DRUM MAJOR AT CHRISTCHURCH.



PIPES AND DRUMS OF THE SIGNAL ASSOCIATION. THE PIPE MAJOR IS IAN HILL AND IS SEEN HERE IN THE AUCKLAND DOMAIN.

A.O.S.

The year of 1963 opened with two tragic incidents for the New Zealand Police.

On January 6th, Detective Sergeant Neville POWER and Detective Inspector Wallace CHALMERS were shot while attending an incident in Auckland's Waitakere Range. Less than a month later circumstances repeated themselves when, on the 3rd of February, Constable Bryan SCHULTZ and Constable James RICHARDSON lost their lives attending a domestic argument at Lower Hutt, Wellington.

Four Policemen had died, in two separate incidents, in less than a month. All four had been shot.

The Police Administration responded by forming the Armed Offenders Squads, more commonly known as A.O.S., whose principal task was to "deal with persons armed to the danger of the public or Police".

In August 1964 the first course for trainees was held at Papakura Military Camp and, following the course, Armed Offenders Squads were formed in Auckland, Wellington, Hamilton, Christchurch and Dunedin.

Today, Squads are found in every Police District. Squad members are carefully selected for their personal discipline, stable temperament and their ability to withstand considerable physical and mental strain over long periods. Special training is given, and members are taught field craft, weapon training, tactics in populated or industrial areas, and the use of natural features for protection and control.

Squads are well equipped with modern firearms, radios, loud hailer and vehicles. Since their inception twenty-two years ago, Armed Offenders Squads have operated on more than one thousand occasions, fired only a dozen shots, and only six armed persons have died as a result.

The main "weapon" of the Armed Offenders Squad still remains the voice appeal to the offender.



IN THIS STREET SEIGE OPERATION FULL USE IS MADE OF THE LOUD HAILER TO COMMUNICATE WITH OFFENDERS. THE HAILER IS A PRINCIPAL WEAPON USED BY AOS.



AN AOS SQUAD SEARCHING THE WAITAKERE RANGES AT AUCKLAND WITH A POLICE DOG SPECIALLY TRAINED TO FORM PART OF THE AOS.



AOS STAFF DEPLOYED BEFORE ENTERING A SUSPECT HOUSE.



FOR AN AOS ACTION AT WHANGAREI ON 10 JULY 1969, GRAHAM PERRY - NOW RETIRED - WAS AWARDED THE GEORGE MEDAL. HE IS ONLY THE SECOND POLICEMAN TO RECEIVE THIS DECORATION. COURTESY N.Z. HERALD.

HELICOPTERS ARE USED FREQUENTLY IN AOS OPERATIONS. HERE AN AOS MEMBER DISCUSSES THE NEXT MOVEMENT OF AN OPERATION.

TE REO PIRIHIMANA

To contribute to the Police Centennial in 1986 the Commissioner, Mr K. O. THOMPSON, agreed to the formation of a New Zealand Police cultural group that would be based in Auckland.

Applications were called from within the Police from Whangarei in the north to TAURANGA in the south. The final strength of the group is 35 Policemen and Policewomen of many races.

The group first met together on the 19th May 1985 under the leadership of Mrs Here Te Waitai DENNIS of the Ngati Porou tribe of the East Coast. The group was called 'TE REO PIRIHIMANA' Culture Group which when translated means "THE VOICE OF POLICEMEN".

The design and making of the costumes was the work of many months carried out by many dedicated supporters of the group. The costume pattern consists of: The Police Crest – The Flounder Fish – Shark's Teeth. The costume was blessed at a ceremony at the Central Police Station by Reverend Taki Marsden.

TE REO PIRIHIMANA will perform throughout the country during 1986, commencing with a Royal Performance before Her Majesty The Queen at Wellington in February.



MRS. WAI DENNIS,
TUTOR OF TE REO PIRIHIMANA
LEADS THE GROUP IN SONG



CONSTABLE JAN ROSSER WITH UNIFORMS AT THE
BLESSING CEREMONY



STICK GAME BY THE LADIES OF TE REO PIRIHIMANA

TE REO PIRIHIMANA ON STAGE AT CHRISTCHURCH



SENIOR CONSTABLES
RIRIA AND PAPA NETANA WITH
CONSTABLE TOM DENNIS AND
MRS. WAI DENNIS IN CHRISTCHURCH

OUTSIDE DOWNTOWN AUCKLAND JAN 86



POLICE DOGS

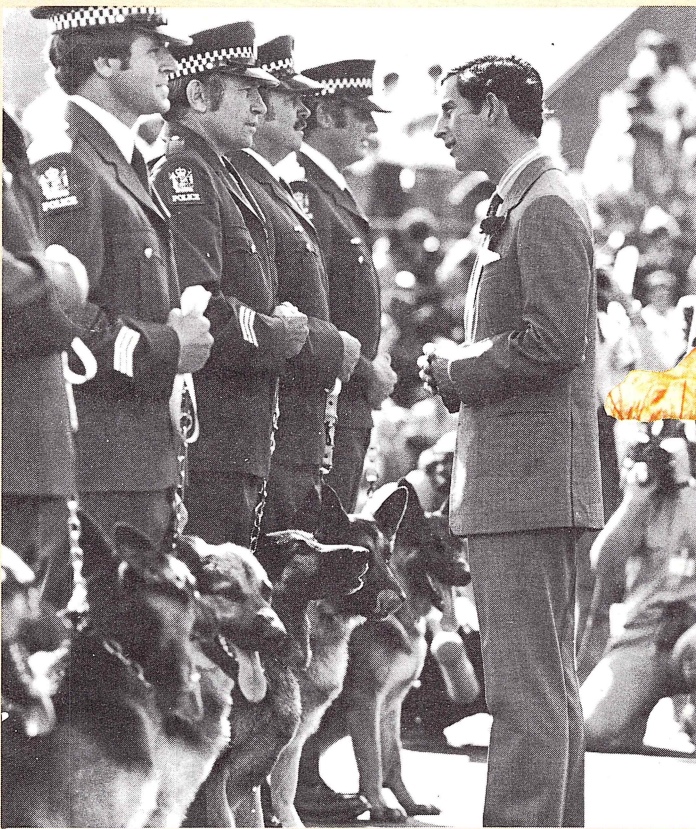
For many years Police Dogs have been an integral part of law enforcement in New Zealand. Such is the impact they make on the crime scene, it is difficult to imagine the Police service without them.

Police Dogs were first introduced into New Zealand in 1956, and from humble beginnings are now well established in all main centres. There are 62 Operational Dog Teams throughout the country, complemented by Narcotic Detector and Explosive Dogs. Auckland has the largest concentration, with twenty Dog Teams, followed by Christchurch and Wellington.

Since its inception, the Police Dog Training Centre at Trentham has been instrumental in training Handlers and Dogs from Queensland and Victoria in Australia, New Guinea, Fiji, Tonga, Singapore, Hong Kong, Tahiti and America.



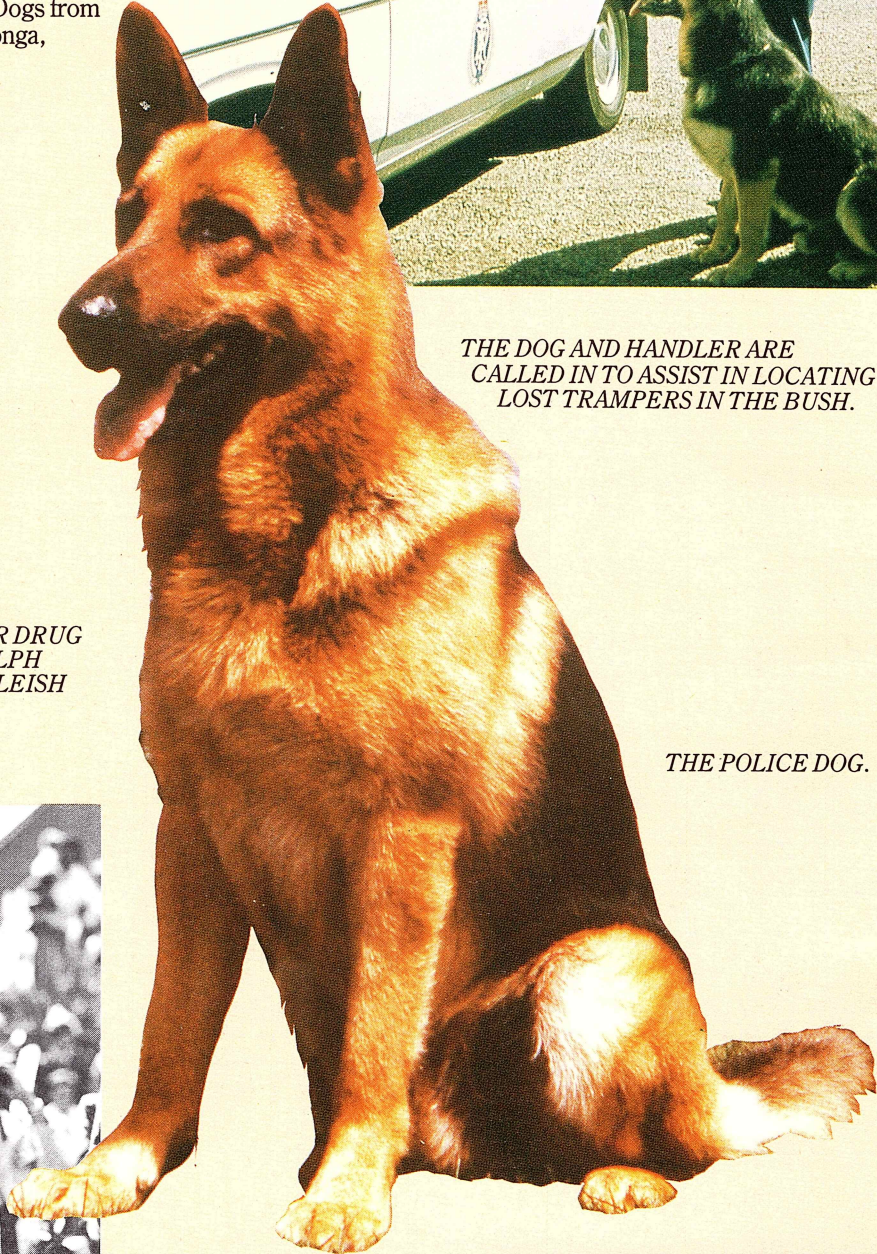
LABRADOR DOGS ARE TRAINED BY THE POLICE FOR DRUG DETECTION WORK. SENIOR CUSTOMS OFFICER RALPH CHAPMAN WITH REX AND CONSTABLE WARREN McLEISH WITH ANNA ARE SEEN HERE DURING A COMBINED OPERATION ON THE AUCKLAND WATERFRONT.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES INSPECTING THE POLICE DOG SECTION DURING THE OPENING OF THE POLICE COLLEGE IN PORIRUA IN 1980.



THE DOG AND HANDLER ARE CALLED IN TO ASSIST IN LOCATING LOST TRAMPERS IN THE BUSH.



THE POLICE DOG.

AS PART OF CONFIDENCE IN CLIMBING, THE 2-METRE HIGH JUMP IS USED DURING REGULAR TRAINING SESSIONS.





THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE CENTENNIAL MOUNTED SECTION.

MOUNTED SECTION

Mounted Police existed in New Zealand until 1953. Their history in this country began in 1840, when a detachment of New South Wales Mounted Police served here under Governor Hobson. After that horses were heavily relied upon for transport by policemen stationed in rural areas. Small numbers of urban Policemen were also designated as Mounted Constables. Gradually their numbers were reduced, until the last four horses were stood down in 1953. Horses can claim a proud role in the history of policing in New Zealand.

The Police Troop on display is made up of police officers drawn from around the country and working under the direction of Constable Carol Reidy of Auckland.



CONSTABLE DIANNE BARKER OF LOWER HUTT RIDING WYNMALEN IS A TOP N.Z. DRESSAGE RIDER. SHE WILL PRESENT A DISPLAY AT THE TATTOO WITH CONSTABLE PHISKIE AND THE N.Z. POLICE BRASS BAND.



SENIOR CONSTABLE GREG McMANUS OF AUCKLAND, RIDING CANON AND WEARING THE 1886 PERIOD UNIFORM WHICH WILL BE THE DRESS OF THE SECTION THROUGHOUT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

CONSTABLE WILLIAM PHISKIE OF TIMARU, (WHO REPRESENTED NEW ZEALAND IN JUMPING AND EVENTING IN 1977), RIDING BAYARD, A N.Z. SHOW AND DRESSAGE CHAMPION, CAPTAINS THE MOUNTED SECTION.

CONSTABLE CAROL REIDY, SECTION DIRECTOR, PLANNING FOR THE TATTOO WITH THE CAPTAIN AT PORIRUA.

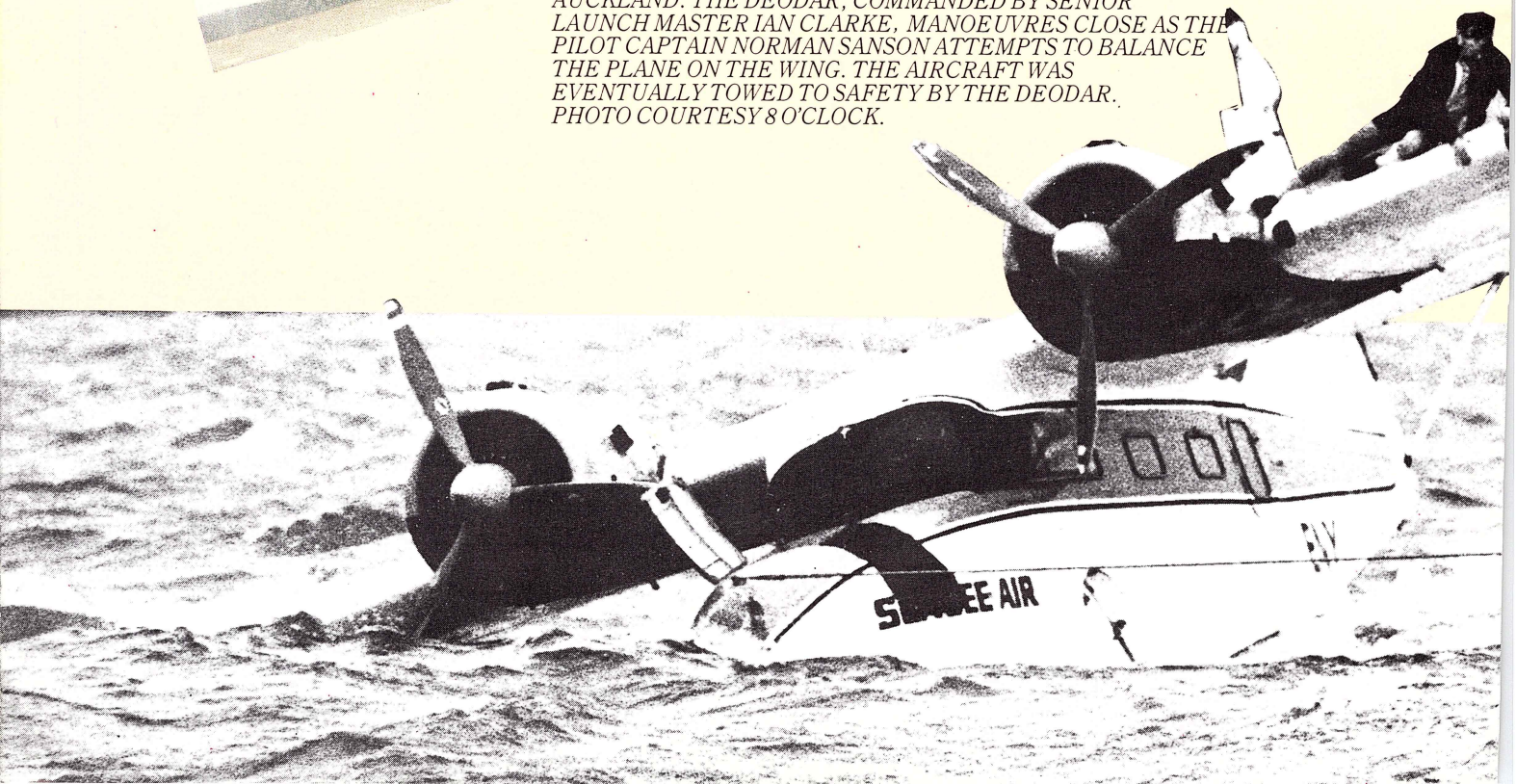


POLICE GYMNASTICS TEAM

THE 30-STRONG CENTENNIAL GYMNASTICS TEAM WAS FORMED FROM VOLUNTEER POLICEMEN & WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND. THEY APPEAR UNDER THE DIRECTION OF POLICE PHYSICAL TRAINING INSTRUCTOR SERGEANT ROB TUNGATT AND WILL PERFORM WITH THE TATTOO SPECTACULAR.



THIS DRAMATIC RESCUE OCCURRED ON THE 16 FEBRUARY 1985 WITH A PLANE DOWN IN MECHANICS BAY AUCKLAND. THE DEODAR, COMMANDED BY SENIOR LAUNCH MASTER IAN CLARKE, MANOEUVRES CLOSE AS THE PILOT CAPTAIN NORMAN SANSON ATTEMPTS TO BALANCE THE PLANE ON THE WING. THE AIRCRAFT WAS EVENTUALLY TOWED TO SAFETY BY THE DEODAR. PHOTO COURTESY 8 O'CLOCK.



MARINE SECTION

THE DEODAR WAS COMMISSIONED IN 1961 AND HAS A FULL TIME POLICE STAFF OF 10. IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OVER 1000 SQ NAUTICAL MILES FROM AUCKLAND AND IS THE PRIME SEARCH AND RESCUE ORGANISATION VESSEL. IT IS SEEN HERE PATROLLING THE WAITEMATA HARBOUR.



THE DEODAR AT ITS ANNUAL REFIT AT THE NAVAL DOCKYARDS, DEVONPORT.



THE LADY ELIZABETH II WAS COMMISSIONED IN 1970 TO SERVE THE WELLINGTON AREA AND IT WAS DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND THE RIGOURS OF THE COOK STRAIT CONDITIONS. IT IS SEEN HERE UNDERGOING TRIALS.



DURING THE CENTENARY THE PUBLIC ARE WELCOME TO VISIT BOTH THE DEODAR & LADY ELIZABETH II BUT IT IS SUGGESTED THAT APPOINTMENTS BE MADE FIRST AS DUTY CALLS ON BOTH BOATS ARE HEAVY.



SCHEDULE OF CENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES 1986

1 January	Auckland Cup Day — Ellerslie Racecourse (Horses and Dogs) Christchurch Brass Band	Auckland	14 March	Street Parade and evening Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Wellington
6 January	Power-Chalmers Memorial Service Purewa Cemetery	Auckland	15 March	Street Parade and Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Blenheim
7 January to 11 January	Centennial Shooting — National Rifle Association	Wellington	16 March	Church Service — open air Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Nelson Nelson
15 January	Stamp release and First Day Cover	Wellington	18 March	Otago Gold Escort Re-enactment travels to Clyde to Alexandra, and Roxburgh.	Clyde/Alexandra/ Roxburgh
22 January	School Poster Competition presentations at Police National Headquarters	Wellington		Otago Gold Coach Escort travels through Roxburgh.	Roxburgh
25 January	Wellington Cup Day — Trentham Racecourse (Horses and Dogs Display)	Wellington	19 March	Otago Gold Coach Escort Re-enactment travels through Lawrence and Milton.	Lawrence/Milton
8 February	Auckland Trotting Club (Horse Display)	Auckland		Street Parade and Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Ashburton
February	North Island Golf Tournament	Hamilton		Street Parade and Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Timaru
27 February	Queen's visit to Police College Memorial unveiling Police Museum opening Centennial performance Graduation of Wing No. 100	Porirua	20 March	Street Parade and Tattoo Spectacular Performance Gold Escort Coach travels Outram/Mosgiel in the morning and then to Fairfield and Green Island in the afternoon.	Oamaru
28 February	Nelson Road Race (Horses and Uniforms Display)	Nelson	21 March	Gold Escort re-enactment at B.N.Z. Dunedin	Dunedin
1 March	Centennial Train Opens for Nationwide Tour	Wellington		Street Parade and Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Dunedin
3 March	Tattoo Spectacular dress rehearsal at Western Springs, 7.45 p.m.	Auckland		Charity Ball	Dunedin
4 March	Aotea Square Performance (12 noon) Tattoo Spectacular Performance at Western Springs	Auckland	23 March	Street Parade and Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Christchurch
5 March	Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Auckland	5 April	New Zealand Police Rugby v Manawatu	Palmerston North
6 March	Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Auckland	21 June	Centennial Ball Centennial Ball	Wellington Timaru
7 March	Street Parade and QE II Square Performance and evening Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Auckland	12 July	Centennial Ball	Wanganui
8 March	Street Parade Tattoo Spectacular Performance 7.45 p.m.	Cambridge Hamilton	23 August	Centennial Ball	Invercargill
10 March	Street Parade and Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Rotorua	31 August	Ecumenical Church Service Interchurch Thanksgiving Service	Rotorua Wellington
11 March	Street Parade and Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Taupo	2 October to 5 October	Trade Fair and Tattoo Spectacular Performances	Wellington
12 March	Street Parade and Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Palmerston North	20 October	Thames — Auckland Gold Escort re-enactment commences	Auckland
13 March	Street Parade Street Parade Tattoo Spectacular Performance	Levin Porirua Porirua	21 October	Gold Escort re-enactment arrives at Admiralty Steps, taken by pack horse to B.N.Z. Queen Street. Street March IPA Members Civic Reception — Lunch at Town Hall	Auckland Auckland
			2 November — 4 November	New Zealand and South Island Police Golf	Christchurch



NEW ZEALAND
POST OFFICE

The Police and Post Office go back a long way. We are very much a part of New Zealand's heritage — I suppose in a way we grew up together.

Certainly for many years we have enjoyed a symbiotic relationship, our joint services benefiting each other as well as the public of New Zealand. Forty-six years ago we were able to congratulate the Post Office on their centennial. Now they have recognised our 100 years with the generous sponsorship of this Police Centennial programme.

The NZ Police are very proud of their service over the years and it is gratifying to receive the confidence of the Post Office with their sponsorship.

K. O. Thompson
Commissioner of Police



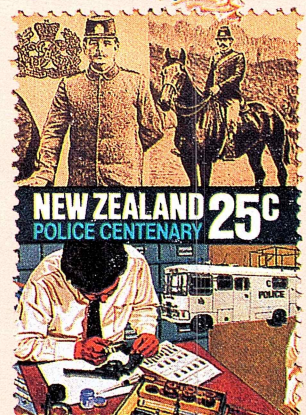
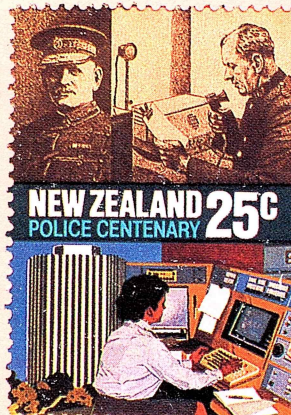
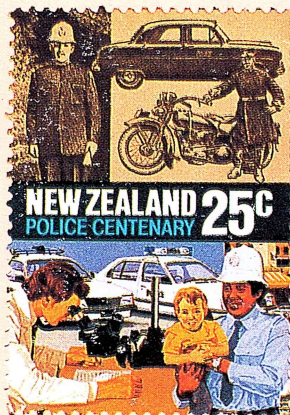
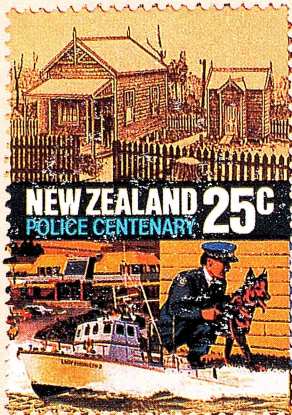
STAMP ISSUE

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

In 1886 the Police Force Act was passed — and police operations were severed from those of the Armed Forces. Over the years, the work of the police has changed dramatically. These changes are depicted on five 25 cent se-tenant stamps, issued on 15 January 1986, to mark the centenary of our Police Force.

Each Stamp depicts two facets of police work; one in sepia showing the policeman as he was in days gone by, and one in full colour showing our law enforcement agency at work today. Together they form a montage of people, uniforms, equipment and buildings.

The New Zealand Post Office is pleased to advise collectors and enthusiasts of this stamp issue. Pick up yours today while stocks last.



Philatelic

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